

Hinds County: Jackson: along railroad tracks W of Travelodge Motel at Arnite and Adams streets. 9 May 1979, *Rogers* 46621.

Phacelia bipinnatifida Michx.

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T1S, R10E and R11E, Sects 24, 25, 30. Rare in rich mesic woods and wooded shale bluffs. 10 Apr 1979, *Rogers* 46442.

Philadelphus hirsutus Nutt.

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T1S, R10E, Sect 14. Very rare on calcareous shale bluffs, in pine-oak woods. 15 May 1979, *Rogers* 46628.

Scutellaria ovata var. *versicolor* (Nutt.) Fern.

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek peninsula, T1S, R11E, Sect 30. First cove N of Whetstone Branch. Rare in rocky, mesic deciduous woods. 15 May 1979, *Rogers* 46643.

Taenidia integerrima (L.) Drude

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T2S, R11E, Sect 31. Whetstone Branch; dry rocky south-facing slopes; several plants occurring locally. 11 Apr 1979, *Rogers* 46503.

Tradescantia ernestiana Anders. and Woodson

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T1S, R11E, Sect 30; Boo Hollow. Rare in mesic woods. 15 May 1979, *Rogers* 46650.

Trautvetteria caroliniensis (Walt.) Vail

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T2S, R11E, Sect 6. Very rare and localized along Short Creek, on calcareous shale, in seepage areas E of road leading to Cooks Landing. 9 Apr 1979, *Rogers* 46502.

Viola pennsylvanica Michx.

Tishomingo County: Yellow Creek Quad, T1S, R10E, Sect 24; Meat Hollow. Several plants locally in cherty moist deciduous woods. 14 May 1979, *Rogers* 46629.—*Ken Rogers, Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, 111 North Jefferson Street, Jackson, MS 39202.*

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS (ROSACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI—*Neviusia alabamensis* A. Gray, commonly known as Snow Wreath, is a low shrub in the Rose Family. It has been known previously from Tuscaloosa County in Alabama, Conway County, Arkansas, and Butler County, Missouri (Clark, 1971; Small, 1933; Steyermark, 1963).

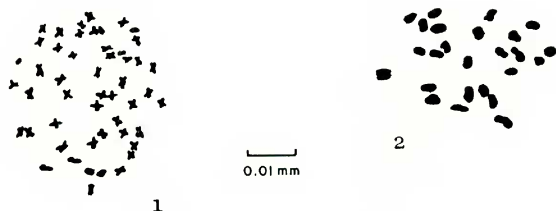
In October 1978 I found a large colony of Snow Wreath, in the hilly woodland of northeast Mississippi, in Tishomingo County, growing on calcareous shale bluffs overlooking the Tennessee River and Pickwick Lake. A second colony was found in November in the same stretch of bluffs.

Sun Wreath was growing in full sun on the bluffs which lie in a narrow belt from Eastport northeast to Yellow Creek. Several species of plants found

here are either unique to the bluffs or occur rarely elsewhere in Mississippi. A few plants associated with Snow Wreath were *Dodecatheon meadia*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, *Woodsia obtusa*, *Solidago sphaelata*, *Heuchera villosa* var. *macrorhiza*, *Delphinium tricorne*, *Cladrastis lutea*, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*, *Quercus muhlenbergii*, *Quercus prinus*, *Aesculus glabra*.

Herbarium specimens (Rogers 46149, 46652, 46670) are in The University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, and Museum of Natural Science (Jackson).—Ken Rogers, *Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, 111 North Jefferson Street, Jackson, MS 39202.*

THE CHROMOSOMES OF *COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS* L. (LABIATAE).—The following preparations represent the first published illustrations of the chromosomes of *Collinsonia*, a genus of mints confined to eastern North America. The mitotic chromosomes ($2n = 50$) are shown in Figure 1 and the meiotic chromosomes ($n = 25$) in Figure 2—all derived from *Collinsonia canadensis* L. (PA, Centre Co.: C. S. Keener 1978, PAC).—Carl S. Keener, *Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.*



NICOLLETIA OCCIDENTALIS (COMPOSITAE) IN BAJA CALIFORNIA!—A specimen at SD (Valle de San Felipe, southeast of Santa Clara, ca. $31^{\circ}03'N$, $115^{\circ}13'W$, with *Larrea*, *Fouquieria*, *Simmondsia*, and *Cercidium* at ca. 400 m., 3 Apr 1977, Fred Sproud s.n.), brought to my attention by Dr. R. Moran, documents the occurrence of *Nicolletia occidentalis* in Baja California. This collection extends the known range of the species some 300 km. south to within ca. 100 km of the nearest known population of *N. trifida* (cf. my review of *Nicolletia*, *Sida* 7:369–374. 1978). The *Parishes* are not known to have collected in Lower California (cf. *ibid.*).—John L. Strother, *Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 94720.*